RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. COMPILED FOR THE WASHINGTON UNION.

CHARLES OF THE STATE OF THE STA

ILLINOIS EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The twenty-first Diocesan convention of Illinois met in this city on Wednesday, the 15th inst. The number of ministers and lay members in attendance was larger than usual. The light Rev. Bishop Whitehouse presided over the deliberations of the convention, the Rev. Mr. Talford, of Jubilee, acting as recording secretary. The bishop's address was delivered on Thursday morning, and was, to churchmen, a most interesting document. As matter of general interest, we give the following statistics in relation to the diocese of Illinois: Number of clergymen, 60; parishes, 75; candidates for orders, 7; ordinations to the priesthood, 1; ordinations to the deaconate, 2; clergymen received, 12; clergymen dismissed, 8; visitstions during the year, 62; confirmations, 55; candidates confirmed, 500. During the year the bishop has baptized 26 persons, administered the holy communion twenty-three times, has preached at every visitation, and addressed the candidates at every confirmation. The number of miles travelled during his spiscopate, from June, 1852, to September 15, 1858, 67,000. The business of the convention was conducted with great harmony and cordal feeling. The convention will be held in Chicago.—Springfield Journal, Sept. 18.

delies the truth of a statement now going the rounds of the press to the effect that 507. Austrian priests had me-morialized the Archbishop of Vienna in favor of the abo-lition of the celibacy of priests, &c., and asserts that the whole affair was manufactured on this side of the Atlan-tic without even a foundation in any European journal.

Express.

Blank Verse in the Pulpit.—The last thing we should have fancied is to have heard within the pulpit echoes of the form and fashion of Longfellow's "Hiswaths." In the forepart of the season, down at (then not crowded) kamegate, an acute dissenting preacher, to attract a numerous gathering, advertised his fixed intention, twice (D. V.) on the next Sunday, sermons twain then to deliver, in majestic blank verse uttered. And he did it they who listened had a weary, weary season; season very weary had they, list ning to the man who did it man obese, obese his wit too. To describe we will not versure, how the pump went onward working, at each lifting of the handle, dribbling forth its stinted measure. Very painful 'twas to hear it, very pleusant to the speaker; love was the all-graceful subject; quite unlovely was the treatment. But 'twas with a moral pointed; moral pointed very sharply; sharply pointed to the pocket; and it showed how, if our bosoms glowed but with the Love he painted, we should prove it by a lib ral coming-down at the collection!—Attenuem.

At the University of Virginia, founded by Jefferson, and from which it was designed to exclude religious instruction, daily prayer meetings have been held by the students regularly since the first of May. There are among the students 126 professors of religion, viz: Baptists 40, Episcopalians 39, Presbyterians 22, Methodists 10, others 15. The faculty and students support a pastor by their own contributions.

A Church Dedication.—The new Methodist Episcopal Church of Sharnshurg was dedicated to the service of

10, others 15. The faculty and students support a pastor by their own contributions.

A Church Dedication.—The new Methodist Episcopal Church of Sharpsburg was dedicated to the service of Almighty God on Sunday, September 19th. The dedication services, which were very interesting and numerously attended, were conducted by the Rev. G. D. Chenoweth, of Hageratown, assisted by Revs. Hall and Reid, and an eloquent sermon preached by the same divine from verse 30 and chapter 19 of the Gospel by John. After the discourse was over, it was announced that a debt of \$600, incurred in the erection of the building, remained unpaid, and a collection lifted, which amounted to \$375. The church is a handsome brick edifice, about 40 by 70 feet, and reflects great credit upon the membership.—Shepherelstown Register.

Dedication.—The new temple which has just been erect-

Dalication.—The new temple which has just been erected by the Society of the New Jerusalem at Yarmouth-port, Massachusetts, was dedicated on Sunday, the 19th ut. Rev. Mr. Goddard, the pastor of the church at North Bridgewater, officiated, preaching a discourse from Jehn xvii, 3. The church was crowded, and much interest was resulfested on the occasion.

xvii, 3. The church was crowded, and much interest was manifested on the occasion.

The annual meeting of the Illinois Association of the New Jerusalem will be held at the temple in Chicago, commencing on Friday, the 15th inst. The Michigan and Northern Indiana Association of the new church will hold their annual meeting at the city of Jackson, Michigan, on the same day. Receivers of the doctrines of the New Church are invited to attend both of these meet-

Discessor Convention of the Episcopal Church.—The 75th annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the discess of New York was held last week. Nothing of general public interest was to masked at this convention—the ordinary legislation of the church alone occupying the attention of the delegates. The missionary committee announced that there was a deficit of \$5,000 in the treasury, which would be needed to pay the quarterly stipends of the missionaries. Various ways were discussed to supply the deficiency. It was decided to take a contribution, and the voluntarily-serving lay delegates contributed, at a moment's warning, \$1,470, nearly half the amount required to discharge the liabilities of the missionary committee, due the first day of October.

Among the important questions expected to occupy the convention were the amendments proposed to the constitution by the Rev. Dr. Vinton, and warmly advocated by that gentleman, requiring lay delegates to be communicants.

The absence of Dr. Vinton, owing to his recent unfor

communicants.

The absence of Dr. Vinton, owing to his recent unfortunate accidents, and the earnest remonstrance of Bishop Potter, in his address to the convention, against the proposed change, prevented the question being pressed upon, but it will, probably, come up next year.

The new and bensitut Catholic church of St. John the Evangelist, at New Haven, Conn., was recently dedicated by Right Rev. A. P. McFarland. The editice is described as a very substantial and handsome structure, and will be an ornament to the western part of that city. It cost about twenty thousand dollars.

The Boston Recorder says : "Rev. J. J. Brayton, pastor The Boston Recorder says: "Rev. J. J. Brayton, pastor of a Universalist church at Lawrence, is making difficulty in his denomination by preaching a theology akin to Parkerism in its estimate of the Scriptures. He believes in present inspiration, and does not allow that Matthew or Paul had any higher inspiration than is now possible or are to be received as infallible guides in matters of fatth. The Trumpet denies that a man holding these views can be recognised as a Universalist, or be allowed to occupy a pulpit.

Cordinal Wissense has recently been making a toy.

to occupy a pulpit.

Curdinal Wiseman has recently been making a tour through Ireland, everywhere experiencing a triumphant reception. This seems to be a source of disappointment to the Exeter-Hall party; and the Catholic journals are in great glee, rejoicing "that Ireland has done honor to herself in the reception she has accorded to one whose personal virtues, brilliant genius, and profound learning, no less than his exalted rank and great services to religion, render him deserving of the highest distinctions that a nation has to bestow."

Here the judge paused, as if he had done with the

the audience at once.

"Oh," nothing—nothing whatever! The mean kept right exclamation, on seeing one of our fashionable (hooped) indies: "Ugh! much wigwam!"

WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY.

BY MEIRA COOK.

are composed? It is generally called cosmic matter— that is, universal matter; but does this universal matter differ from what may be called universal ether? Many natural philosophers believe that atmospheric matter is produced by the condensation of etherial matter. But if the ether is capable of condensation so as to form the atmosphere, the atmosphere in turn may be capable of condensation so as to form solid globes, such as the planets mospacre, the atmosphere in turn may be capable of coordensation so as to form solid globes, such as the planets with the animals and planets which live on them. But the existence or non-existence of the ether derives its great importance from its intimate connection with the speculations that have been put forth respecting the nature of light. It is the all-pervading presence of a medium, which forms throughout space, a material communication to the very distantest visible bodies, which serves as the fundamental hypothesis of the theory of undulations. Whether this medium be, (as seems probable,) or be not, a continuation of our owe proper atmosphere, the fact that there is such a medium derives great support from the powerful arguments which are now brought forward in maintenance of the undulatory theory. It would be desirable to solve the problem, What is the absolute density of the luminous ether at any given point of space? But the data hitherto attainable are insufficient for its solution. It may be remarked, however, that, according to the law laid down by Boyle, the luminous medium is incomparably denser than our atmosphere would be were it extended to the interplanetary spaces. The ether may also be perhaps regarded

the cough Ireland, everywhere experiencing a thimphant reception. This seems to be a source of disappoint and to the Exeter-Hall party; and the Catholic journals are in great gles, rejoicing "that Ireland has done honor to herself in the reception she has accorded to one whose personal virtues, writinat genius, and profound learning, no less than his exalted rain and great services to religion, render him deserving of the highest distinctions that an after him the exercity of the highest distinctions that an after him the reception she has a contract that an after him the reception of the Armenian mission of the American board at Constantinople; and Rev. D. Ladd, wife, and two children to the mission at Bayran. Rev. T. L. Ambrose has salled to join the mission of the same board among the mountain Needsrians, and Rev. N. O. Forbes for the Sandwich islands. Mrs. Rev. Wm. Ashmore, of the Sandwich islands. Mrs. Rev. Wm. Ashmore, of

Here the judge paused, as if he had done with the tory.

"Well, well, what of it?" exclaimed half a dezen of can't be no barm, sir—I arn't catch'd nothing!"

[From Dickens's Household Words.]

Quite lately, in Paris, a specimen was given of the force in which rats can muster, where they have gained only a provisional footing. The Historical Halles, or markets, having been rebuilt and rearranged on a more commopious plan, the 26th of October last was fixed for the moving of the dealers in flour-stuffs; green vegetables, poultry, and potatoes from the ground they have occupied, near the church of St. Eustache, to their new stalls and shops in the Halles Centrales. After the departure of the human tenants of the old provisional market, the workmen proceeded to pull down the sheds. Beneath these sheds a colony of rats had fixed their domicile for some time past. A regiment of boys, armed with sticks, and backed by all the dogs of the quarter, mustered in a pack, awaiting the unearthing of the game from their cover. A crowd of spectators made the lefty buildings round re-echo with their shouts and their bursts of laughter. Several rats, alarmed at the disturbance and the Several rats, alarmed at the disturbance and the ing of the dogs, climbed up the persons of the lookbarking of the dogs, climbed up the persons of the look-ers-on, to find a refuge on their shoulders or on their heads.

heads.

One girl, feeling a rat taking a walk round her neck, was so overcome with terror that she fainted. One thousand is the estimated number of rats who fell victims to sand is the estimated number of rats who fell victims to this inhospitable reception; but it may be presumed that those who saved their bacon were in considerable majority. This is nothing to what occurs at Montevideo, (unless it is greatly changed from what it was,) where the only drawback upon the delightful way in which an evening may be spent is the necessity of roturning home through long narrow streets, so infested with voracious rats as sometimes to make the way perilous. There are no sanitary regulations in the town, except those provided by the showers of rain, which at intervals carry off the heaps of filth from long established resting-places. Around huge mountains of carrion, vegetables, and stale fruit, here accumulated, rats muster in legions. If you attempt to pass near these formidable banditti, or to interrupt their orgics, they will guash their teeth at you fiercely, like so many wolves.

So far are they from running off in affright to their So far are they from running off in affright to their burrows that they will turn round, set up an ominous cry, and will then make a rush at your legs in a way to make your hair stand on end. Between them and the venture-some stranger many a hazardous affray occurs, and though sometimes he may fight his way home victoriously by the aid of a stout stick, on other occasions he will be forced to fly down some narrow cross lane, leaving the rats undisputed masters of the field. It is something to have made best French kid gloves out of the skins of Parisian rats, and best French beaver hats from their fur. A man of genius—a Swede, with an unpronounceable name—has done more. Lamenting, probably, the dearth of dramatic talent, he conceived the idea of raising rats to the dignity of tragic and comic stars. His training succeeded admirably. Hamlet, followed by a popular farce, acted by rats in a portable theatre, which the manager could carry on his shoulders from place to place, obtained a colossal success in Sweden and Germany.

The San Francisco papers say that the wool business in

The San Francisco papers say that the wool business in The San Francisco papers say that the wool business in California at the present day is one of immense importance, and its steady and rapid increase promises ere long to place it at the head of our articles of export. Shortly after the settlement of California by the Americans, small parcels of wools were now and then exported to the east; but no attention, however, was paid to assorting or grading, and consequently the finest wools for making broadcloths, doeskins, and fancy cassimeres were mixed with the commenest grades used for ingrain carpets, &c. At the present time the wools are packed in grades—12 in number—and a manufacturer requiring fifty bales of blanket wool can procure them immediately, without being forced, as heretofore, to purchase twice the amount required in order to get at the right grade, and then having to turn the balance into market (as is very often the case) a serious reduction on the price paid for them. California, in a few years, will produce wools equal to the finest Australian, so desirable in the European markets. It is supposed by parties competent to judge that the clip of the present year alone will reach a million and a quarter pounds.

Hon. S. A. Wales, of Columbus, Georgia, died at his residence on the 28th ult. He was a native of Connecticut, but moved to Georgia at an early age, where he was a prominent lawyer. He was at one time a member of the State legislature, and filled several other positions of the State legislature, and filled several other positions of the State legislature.

THE ASTRONOMER, AT THE CINCINNATI OB SERVATORY.

THE WASHINGTON UNION

Marorer, Zambesi, 21st June, 1858.

My Drar Str.: As you will no doubt feel anxious to hear how we get on with the launch, I am happy to be able to inform you that we entered what has been called West Luabo (properly Luave) on the 15th of May, and, fluding a fine, safe harbor, we proceeded at once to take out the three compartments of the Marobert from the Pearl. The first day was sufficient for getting her into the water and putting her together by the admirable and simple contrivance your son invented. We had only to stand on a compartment in sufficient numbers to sink it down, and drawing it to the middle section, the bolts slipped in with the greatest ense; on the evening of the third day she was ready to act as pilot to the larger vessel, and has been doing admirable service ever since. Sine goes puffling away on this great Zambesi now, to the infinite disgust of the hippopotami, whole herds of which rush off pell-mell as soon as we approach them, and the crustiest old bachelor among them dares not do her battle. It would be an immense boon if government would send out such vessels to run up creeks and rivers, and chase slavers, instead of taking it out of the poor sailors muscles at the oar, but you would require to make them broader than this, and not quite so long; the length must be borne with if they were four or five feet broader, and no objection would be taken to this, as the men-of-war could carry them with case between masts. Allow me also to suggest, as an improvement, two plates near the bottom of each compartment, with plugs, which, when the compartment shows some symptoms of the bottom of each compartment, with plugs, which, when the compartment shows some symptoms of the bottom of each compartment, with plugs, which, when the compartment shows some symptoms of the bottom of each compartment, with plugs, which, when the compartment shows some symptoms of the poor suggest the greater width, as we can't carry luggage at present, and four feet additional width, with, perhaps, a little more power

than we expected. Now, as I have done with criticism, which you may think sufficiently presumptuous, I beg to be most kindly remembered to Mrs. Laird and all your family.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

family.

JOHN LAIRD, Esq.

THE CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS IN ITALY.

Exercised with the omnipotence of an arbitrary police and priesthood, the censorship tormented the writers and mutilated their writings. The censors had frequently a list of prohibited words, just as the priests in their confessionals have a list of "reserved sins." Hence arose the most curious cases and the most grotesque consequences, which night justly claim admittance into the Paris Charieri or your own Punch. I will quote an example which occurred lately in the kingdom of Naples; it was told to me by the person who was the victim of the affair. In one of the maritime cities of Calabria there lived an apothecary, who was learned not only in drugs, but in books also. He had a little library in his back parlor, where he received his friends for the purpose of conversation and reading. He had to go on business to Naples, and while he was away the police invaded his shop, examined his books, and seized and carried away a number of them. The apothecary himself, as he was returning to his despoited home, was arrested on board the steamer, and conducted into the presence of a commissioner of police. By this functionary he was subjected to a lengthy examination; he was accused of revolutionary tendencies, and to make good this accusation the commissary produced a book—one of the apothecary's own books—which bore the title of "Pharmacopia Italiana," and was published at Turin.

"De you know this book?" asked the commissary. Exercised with the omnipotence of an arbitrary police

published at Turin.

"Do you know this book?" asked the commissary.

"Certainly. It is my book. What harm can you see "What! No harm in the title and place of publication!

This book contains matters concerning Italy; it is there-fore a revolutionary production?"
"Nonsense! Have you read it? Have you looked over single one of its pages?"

"Most decidedly not! I should be very sorry to read

"Most decidedly not! I should be very sorry to read it. It's a suspected book—that is quite enough for me."

"Just open it then, and you will see that it treats of nothing but mixing of medicines, making pills, &c."

Instead of blushing at his own ignorance, the man of the police commenced swearing and blasphening, but he was finally compelled to release his prisoner, for to have kept him on such a charge would but have added to the extreme Indriciousness of the affair. He had suspected the book because he was ignorant of the meaning of the "Pharmacopia," while the word Italiana belonged to the proscribed and suspected words contained in the lists compiled by the gentlemen of the Home-office. Add to this that the book was published at Turin, which is considered the hotbed of revolutions.—Continental Review.

The Paris (Texas) Enquirer states that it is currently reported that the Indians are again committing depredations on the frontier. Several families were murdered tions on the frontier. Several families were murdered recently at the head of Denton and Clear creeks, and nearly all the stock in that region killed or carried of. The following are the names of persons said to have been killed: Ovis, Bradly, Haney, Kilgore, McDonald, White, Wainscott. The people are much alarmed, and forting up with all possible despatch.

THE COMET. AS SEEN BY PROPESSOR MITCHELL, The Organization of the Executive Departments of the Large Name of the Government of the United States:

The whole machinery employed to conduct the business arising out of our forcian relations with all the powers of the world is for more simple than is generally senerated. The number simpleyed in the flepariment of State of the United States is only seventeen, as follows: One Secretary of State, (Hon. Lewis Care,) one Assistant Secretary of State, (Hon. Lewis Care,) one Assistant Secretary of State, (Hon. Lewis Care,) one Assistant Secretary of State, (Hon. John Appleton.) one clair clork, (gwlyt clerke, one translator, and one liberation.

Diplomatic Branck.—This branch of the Mate Department assistance of all correspondence between the department and other ejulomatic agents of the United State abroad, and those of forcign rowers accredited to this government. In it all diplomatic instructions sent from the department, and communications to communications and for the department and all of like character received are registered and slied, their contents being first entered in an assigne table or index.

Consider Branck.—This branch has charge of the coprespondence, de., between the department and the consults and commercial agents of the United State. It is finite protous at those offices, and asswers to their despatches and to defere from other persons asking for consultar agency, or relating to consultar States, are prepared and received.

The Dislancing Agent.—The has charge of all correspondence and one of the Contraction of the C

department may regers. He also records the commissions of consuls and vice consuls, when not in English, upon which erceptalurs are issued.

Clerk of Appointments and Commissions.—He makes out and records commissions, letters of appointment, and nominations to the Senate, makes out and records exequaturs, and records when in English, the commissions on which they are lasted. Has charge of the library.

Clerk of the Rolls and Archiest.—He takes charge of the rolls, or enrolled acts and resolutions of Congress, as they are received at the department from the President; prepares for, and superintends their publication, and that of treaties, in the newspapers and in book form; attends to their distribution throughout the United States, and that of all documents and publications in regard to which this duty is assigned to the department; writing and answering all letters connected therewith like charge of all Indian treaties, and business relating thereto.

Clerk of Authentications and Copyrights.—He has charge of the reads of the United States and of the department, and prepares and attachée corificates to papers presented for authentication; receives and accounts for the fees. Has charge of publications transmitted to the department under the laws relating to copyrights; records and induction their dides; records all eletters from the department, other than the diplomatic and consular.

Clerk of Pardons and Passports—He propers and recorde pardons and remainence; and registers and like the petitions and papers on which they are founded. Makes out and recorde passports; keeps a daily register of all letters, other than the petitions and papers on which they are founded. Makes out and recorde passports; keeps a daily register of all letters, other than diplomatic and consular, received, and of the disposition made of them; prepares letters relating to this consular to the consular to the consular to the operation of the consular to the c

Screenary of the Department of the Interior, Hon. Secon Thehapsett, of the State of Messissippt. Its clerical force consists of one cheferers, (Moses Kelly, eq.,.) two disbursing clerks, and ten other fessilar clerks; shall be its supervision and management are committed the following branches of the public service.

1st. The Public Lands. The chief of this bureau is called the Commissioner of the General Land Giffee. The Land Boreau is charged with the survey, management, and sale of the public difficts, and the issuing of titles therefor, whether derived from continuations of grants made by former governments by sales, domations, of grants for schools, military bountles, or public improvements, and likewise the revision of Virginia military bountly shad claims, and the issuing of script in lieu thereof. The Land Othec, also, audits its own accounts. The present Commissioner is Hou. T. A. Hendricks, of Indiana. Its principal offices are a recorder, chief clerk, principal clerk of surveys, lessions is driughtstims; assistent draughtsman, and some 150 clerks of various grades.

2d. Pensons.—The present head of this bareau is George C. Whiting, of Virginia. The commissioner is charged will the samination and adjudication of all claims arising under the various and numerous have passed by Congress granting bountly land or pensions for the military or naval services in the revolutionary and subsequent wars in which the United States have been engaged. He has one chief clerk, (S. Cole, eg.,) and a permanent corps consisting of some sinety of patents for new and assertion and performance of all "incess and things touching and respecting the granting and sisting of patents for new and assertid discoveries, inventions, and improvements. The principal branches of this formers of patents, some decay shade, and entirely the granting of chief, clerk—who is by law the acting Continuations of Patents in the absence of the Commissioner of Patents in the absence of the Commissioner, in the States, and the elimination of the su

The Treasury Department consists of the offices of the Secretary of the Treasury, two comptrollers, commissioner of the customs, six autitors, treasurer, register, solicitor, light-house board, and coast survey.

The following its a brief indication of the duties of these several officients of the force autitown therein respectively.

ces, and of the force employed therein, respectively:

Secretary's Office.—How. Howell Colb, Secretary of the Treasury,
Bon, Philip Chyton, Assistant Secretary; one engineer in charge; one
architect, and three draughtsmon temporarily employed, and twentythree clerks. The Secretary of the Treasury is charged with the general supervision of the fiscal transactions of the government, and of the
exacution of the laws concerning the commerce and navigation of the
United States. He superintends the survey of the coast, the high-house
establishment, the marrue hospitais of the United States, and the construction of certain public buildings for custom-houses and other purposes.

struction of certain public buildings for custom houses and other purposes.

Pirst Comptroller's Office.—Hon. William Medill, Comptroller, and fifteen clerks. He prescribes the mode of Keeping and readering accounts for the civil and diplomatic service, as well as the public lands, and revises and certifics the balances arising thereon.

Second Comptroller's Office.—I M. Cutts, e.g., Comptroller, and seventeen clerks. He prescribes the mode of Keeping and rendering the accounts of the army, navy, and Indian departments of the public service, and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

Office of Commissioner of the Customs—Samuel Ingham, especially of the Commissioner, and eleven clerks. He prescribes the mode of Keeping and rendering the accounts of the customs revenue and disbursements, and for the building and reprinting custom bouses, &c., and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

vises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

First Auditor's Office—Thomas L. Smith, esq., First Auditor, and mineteen clerks. He receives and adjusts the accounts of the customs revenue and disbursements, appropriations and expenditures on acount of the civil list and under private acts of Congress, and reports the balances to the Commissioner of the Customs and the First Comptroller, respectively for their decision thereon.

Second Auditor's Office.—Thomas I. D. Fuller, Second Auditor, and twenty-one clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts relating to the pay, clothing, and recruiting of the ariny, as well as armories, arsemals, and ordinance, and all accounts relating to the finding department, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller for his decision thereon.

tion thereon.

Third Auditor's Office.—Robert J. Atkinson, esq., Third Auditor, and seventy eight clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for substaction of the army, fortifications, Military Academy, military roads, and the Quartermaster's department, as well as for pensions, claims arising from military services previous to 1816, and for horses and other property lest in the military service, under various acts of Congress, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller for his decision thereon.

Fruith Auditor's Office.—Aaron O. Dayton, esq., Fourth Auditor, and sixteen cierks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for the service of the Navy Department and reports the balances to the Second Competition of the decision thereon. Fifth Auditor's Office.—Murray McConnel, ceq., Fifth Auditor, and six clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for diplomatic and similar services performed under the direction of the State Depart-ment, and reports the balances to the First Camptreller for his decision

similar services performed under the direction of the State Department, and reports the balances to the First Camptroller for his decision in thereon.

Stath Anditor's Office.—Dr. Thomas M. Tate, auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, and one hundred and fourteen clorks. He receives and adjusts all accounts arising from the service of the Post Office Department, His decisions are time, these an appeal be taken in twelve months to the First Comptroller. He superintends the collection of all dobts due the Post Office. He superintends the collection of all dobts due the Post Office Department, and all penalties and forfeitures imposed on postmasters and mail contractors for failing to do their duty is directly and receives results and legal proceedings. In structuring United States all such measures as may be authorized by law to enforce the prompt payment of noneys due to the department; instructing United States atterneys, marshales, and clorks to all matters relating theretic; and receives returns from each term of the United States courts of the condition and progress of such sums and legal proceedings; has charge of all lands and other property assigned to the United States in payment of debts due the Fost Office.—Senteral Spoth C. Totion, colored and the Contractor of the Department, and has power to soil and dispose of the same for the benefit of the United States in payment of debts due the Fost Office.—Senteral Spoth Cartine, Colored States in the Spoth Colored States in the Spoth Cartine, Colored States in the Colored States of the Colored States in the Spoth Cartine, Colored States in th

Solicidor's Office.—Hon, Junius Hillyer, Solicitor, and six clorks, the superintends all civil shift commenced by the United States, (or copt those arising in the Prof. Office Department,) and instructs the United States afternorys, unrefules, and clorks in all matter relating to feel States afternorys, unrefules, and clorks in all matter relating to them and their results. He receives returns from each term of the United States course, showing the progress and condition of such mits. Back the Prof. of the United States in payment of stells, (except these manged in spanners of data that the Prof. Office Departments; and has posser to sell and dispose of the same for the banoth of the United States.

Light House Barrit.—Hon. Howell Coth, Secretary of the Treasury, exception, precident; Com. W. E. Shubrick, United States army, 1705. A. D. Backo, Superindendent of Cosst Servey; Prof. Joseph Renry, secretary of Smith contain Institution (Commander E. G. Tillon, Cated States are, Commander Thornton A. Jenkine, United States navy, and Capital Win. B. Franklin, United States many, and Capital Win. B. Franklin, United States army, secretarion, and five circle. Naview Office.—Professor A. D. Backo, Li. D. and Capital States and Capital States.

Annual Hein, disbursing agent.

George Makinot, dendrotypes.

Joseph Saxtift, senistant to superintendent of we'ghts and measure.

Joseph Saxtift, senistant to superintendent of we'ghts and measure.

Joseph Saxtift, senistant to superintendent of we'ghts and measure.

Joseph Saxtift, senistant to superintendent of we'ghts and measure.

Joseph Saxtift, senistant to superintendent of we'ghts and measure that the theory conveniently a ranged and prepared for his limit actue, it a distributed among several bureau, as follows: The Appointment of the more conveniently a ranged and prepared for his limit actue, it a distributed among several bureau, as follows: The Appointment of the property of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, the Gutrey Office, in charge of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, the Third Assistant Postmaster General, and minuteen clerks. To this office are assigned all quosina which relate to the establishment and discontinuation of prost office, change of sites and namos, appointment and actual management of the second and toute and local agents, as, also, the start of instructions to put material. The property of the mean of the depart, out, and with the superintendents are furnished with in char, od also with products of the several agencies ostablished for applying postmasters with blanks. To this bureau is likewise useigned no an pervision of the occur mail steamship lines, and of the foreign and international postal arrangements.

Contract Office.—William B. Dundas, esq., Second Assistant Potimaters General, and twenty set a clerks. To this office is assigned the bancas of arranging the mail service of the United States, and phoing the same under contract, embracing all correspondences and proceedings respecting the frequency of trips, mode of environment, and the regulations for the extension of the country, the points of mail distributes, to the regulations for the extension of the country, the point of mail distributes, to the regulate section of the country, the point of mail dis

The Navy Department consists of the Navy Department proper, he ing the office of the Secretary and of two bureaus attached thereto, vir. Bureau of Navy yards and Becke, Bureau of Construction, Sambient, and Repair, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

The following is a statement of the duties of each of these offices and of the farce employed therein:

Secretary's Office.—Hon. Isaac Toncey, Secretary of the Navy; (harles W. Websh, vos., chief clerk, and eloven clerks. The Secretary's Office.—Hon. Isaac Toncey, Secretary of the Navy; (harles M. Websh, vos., chief clerk, and eloven clerks. The Secretary of the Navy has charge of everything connected with the naval establishment, and the exceeding of all laws relating thereto is intrusted to bis, under the general direction of the President of the United States, who, while the constitution, is commander in chief of the army and navy; all instructions to commanders of squadrons and commanders of vessels, all orders of officers, commissions of officers both in the navy and marine corps, appointments of commissions of officers bureaus argument of the Secretary's, office. All the duties of the dufferent bureaus argument of the commandant of that corps should be approved by him.

Bitective of Niew, Fards and Bicks.—Commodore Joseph Smith, shift

Boreau of Nasy-Vards and Bicks.—Commodore Joseph Smith, chie of the bureau, four clerks, one civil engancer, and one draughtspins. All the navy-yards, docks and wharves, buildings and mechiner; is navy-yards, and everything immediately connected with them, are under the superintendence of this bureau. B is also charged with the management of the Naval Asylum.

management of the Naval Asylum.

Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair.—John Lenthall, est, chief of the bureau, eight elects, and one draughtsman. The office of the engineer in-chief of the many desimed archboid, esq., is attached to this bureau, who is assisted by three assistant engineers. This bureau has charge of the building and repure of all vessels of war, pardase of materials, and the providing of all vessels with their equipment, as sails, anchors, water-tacks, &c. The engineer in chief superintees the construction of all marine stean, engines for the navy, and, with the approval of the Scorelary, ducides, upon plans for their construction.

the approval of the Scoretary, decides the approval of the Scoretary, decides the series of Precisions and Clothing.—H. Rich, "e, purser United Slates many, chief of bureau, and four clerks. All problems for the use of the nany, and clothing, together with the making of contracts for furnishing the same, come under the charge of this bureau.

Bureau of Ordnance and Histography.—Capt. Doncart "egraham, chief of bureau, four clerks, and one draughts-man. This bureau charge of all ordnance and ordnance stores; the manufacture of , we chase of cannots; guas, powder, shot, shells, &e., and the equipment of vessels of war, with everything connected therewith. It size provides them with none, charts, ofenometers, baremoters, &e., to gether with each books as are furnished ships of war. "The Bureau and the Naval Academy and Hydrographical Office" at Washington, and the Naval Academy at Annapolis, are also under the general superintendence of the chief of this bureau.

Bureau of Malicine and Surgers.—Dr. William Whelan, surgeon Uni-

Baroan of Molicine and Surgery.—Dr. William Wholan, surgeon United States havy, chief of burean; one passed assistant surgeon United States havy, and two clerks. Everything relating to in edicate an incident stores, treatment of sick and wounded, and management a bispitals, comes within the superintendence of this bureau.

WAR IMPARTMENT.

Hon. J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War; W. R. Drimard, chief clerk, seven subordinate elerks, two measengers, and form watchmon. The oblivering bureaus are attached to this department:

Communiting General's Office.—This office, at the head of which is Lieutenant General Sectt, is at New York.

Licutenant General's Office.—Col. Samuel Cooper, Adjutant General's Office.—Col. Samuel Cooper, Adjutant General's Office.—Col. Samuel Cooper, Adjutant General Assistants.—Brevet Major & D. Townsond, Reevet Capt. S. Williams, and Brovet Capt. J. P. Garis-che. Judge Advecate, Brevet Major John F. Lee, nine clerks and one measuager. In this office are kept all the crosseds which refer to the personnel of the army, the rolls, in it is here others all military commissions are made out.

Quartermanter General's Office.—Brevet Major General T. S. Jeen, quartermanter general. Assistants—Colonel C. Thomas, Captain M. Miller, and Revet Major J. Belger, cleven clorks and one measuager. Paginaste General's Office.—Col. R. F. Larnach, paymaster general, Major T. J. Leelle, district paymaster; eight clerks and one measurer.